vestment made by Government/other countries during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) The year-wise amount of External Assistance received by the country during the last three years, and the amount spent in repayment of capital and interest in the same period, year-wise are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (Provisional)
Receipts			
Government Loan	7646.07	8966.47	7545.92
Grants	1063.56	1085.60	914.42
Non-Government Loan	2312.49	1926.42	3245.85
	11022.12	11978.49	11706.19
Repayments			
Government Loan	6441.04	6547.31	6769.07
Non-Government Loan	1125.10	522.51	784.75
	7566.14	7069.82	7553.82
Interest			
Government Loan	4414.23	4223.40	4094.66
Non-Government Loan	568.31	647.02	675.70
	4982.54	4870.42	4770.36

(b) The direct foreign investment (actual) received during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 was US $ 2133 million, US $ 2696 million and US $ 3197 million, respectively. Government of India has not made any investment abroad.

Shortage of Coins and Currency Notes

1400. SHRI RAGHAVJI:
SHRIMATI MALTI SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of coins and notes of Rupee one, two and five denominations in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome the problem;

(c) by when the normal conditions are expected; and

(d) the reasons for this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) to (d) There has been a shortage of smaller denomination coins and notes of Rupee 1, 2 and 5 in the country. The currency notes of Rupee 1, 2 and 5 have been coinised with a view to increasing production of higher denomination notes. The Government Mints at Mumbai, Calcutta and Hyderabad are very old and have not been able to cope with the demand for coins. The Government has taken steps to modernise the Mints and the new machines will become operational by the end of the year. The production and supply of coins would substantially improve thereafter. With a view to improving availability of coins immediately, the

Government has already imported 700 million pieces of one rupee coins and 300 million pieces of 2 rupee coins. Government has also decided to further improve the coins supply position by importing additional quantity of 700 million pieces of one rupee coins and 300 million pieces of 2 rupee coins during the current year.

Increase in Bank-Rate by Reserve Bank of India

1401. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether in order to check sharp fall in rupee value against US dollar, the Reserve Bank of India had announced a 2 per cent increase in bank rate raising it from 9 to 11 per cent.

(b) if so, how it was reflected on various money-market parameters and on exports and industrial indices; and

(c) how far it brought about the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) and (b) the policy measures undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during November, 1997 to January, 1998 sought to protect the Rupee from speculative activities in the foreign exchange market. The measures included increase in Bank Rate by two percentage points from 9 per cent to 11 per cent with effect from the close of business on January 16, 1998. The measures undertaken by RBI to counter volatility in the forex market led to significant increase in call money rates and interest rates on other short-term money market instruments like Certificates of Deposits and Commercial Papers. However, the increase in Bank Rate was designed to address specifically unusual movements in the foreign exchange market. The RBI subsequently reviewed the monetary and credit situation and reduced the Bank Rate in stages to 9 per cent with effect from April 29, 1998.

With the improvement in liquidity conditions during the initial months of 1998-99, major public sector banks reduced their short-term Prime Lending Rates (PLRs) to 13.5 per cent and their long term PLRs to 13.25 per cent - 13.50 per cent. The temporary and relatively small increases in PLRs in the last quarter of 1997-98 did not have any significant impact on the cost of funds for the industrial sector and hence on industrial production. In regard to exports also, the influence of Bank Rate was not significant because deceleration in export growth was caused by a number of factors like deceleration in world export growth, unprecedented depreciation in the currencies of competitor countries, infrastructure constraints, etc.

(c) The policy measures undertaken by the RBI, including increase in Bank Rate, facilitated restoration of orderly conditions in the foreign exchange market.

NPAs of Public Sector Banks

1402. SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of gross non-performing assets of the public sector banks in the country; and

(b) what steps Government proposes to take to deal with the problems of non-performing public sector banks, together with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIENVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. JANARTHANAM): (a) Gorss Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the public